

mediate between *A. lusitanicus*, Mabille, and *A. subfuscus*, Drap., both of which species occur in Ireland. It also forms a link between the *empiricorum* and *subfuscus* group of Pollonera.

Arion flagellus, Collinge, var. nov. *Phillipsi*.

This form differs from the type in having the whole of the back and mantle of a deep mahogany-brown colour and the sides of the body white with black dashes. It was found in company with the specimens collected at Schull, Co. Cork. I have much pleasure in associating with it the name of the finder, Mr. R. A. Phillips.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Fig. 1. *Arion flagellus*, Collinge, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 2. Generative system of the same, $\times 3$.

Fig. 3. Distal portion of the free oviduct, showing flagellum, $\times 9$.

Fig. 4. Proximal portion of the generative system, showing enlarged portion of the receptacular duct.

alb.gl. Albumen-gland.

fl. Flagellum.

h.d. Hermaphrodite duct.

h.g. Hermaphrodite gland.

ov. Oviduct.

ov'. Free oviduct.

pr. Prostate.

r.m. Retractor muscles.

r.d. Receptacular duct.

r.s. Receptaculum seminis.

s.d. Sperin-duct.

v. Vestibule.

v.d. Vas deferens.

XLIII.—*New Species of Oriental Lepidoptera.*

By Col. C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

RHOPALOCERA.

Family *Nymphalidæ*.

Subfamily *LIMNINÆ*.

Genus *DANISEPA*, Moore.

Danisepa niasana, sp. n.

♂. Black. Fore wings with a large square white patch filling up the end of the cell, but not touching the discocellulars; a long white spot immediately above it with a small white spot in front, both divided from the cell-patch by the subcostal vein; a long pale blue spot just below centre of first median veinlet and five round blue spots submarginal. Hind wings with a white basal patch as in *D. rhadamanthus*;

two small blue spots near the middle of the outer margin and a blue submarginal dot near the anal angle. Underside brown; fore wings with white spots as above, with three additional—a large one below the cell-patch and two small ones outside its lower end; submarginal spots on fore wing white, also apical marginal white dots; submarginal spots and marginal dots on hind wings blue.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Island of Nias. Type in O. M.

Allied to *D. Lowei*, Butler, but can at once be distinguished by the entire absence of any of the usual white streaks on the abdominal area of the hind wings.

Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

Genus MELANITIS, Fabr.

Melanitis gylippa, sp. n.

♂. Fore wing with the apex more acute than in *M. aswa*, but without any subapical falcation, the outer margin being quite straight; general coloration of body and wings deep bright brown and very uniform. Fore wings with a dull orange-ochreous outer band, rather broad and diffuse on both margins, from near costa one third from apex, curving outwardly, and running down to the hinder angle; two whitish spots near the margin in the second median and lower discoidal interspaces, the latter the larger. Hind wings with the tail not produced, but much as in *M. leda*, with three pure white submarginal dots in the first three interspaces; brown, mottled and striated with dark brown and with ochreous grey, the latter colour predominating on the upper portion of fore wings, and costal, basal, and abdominal areas of hind wings; on the fore wings the yellow-grey forms bands from the costa downwards, and there are four submarginal white spots ringed with brown from the apex downwards; on the hind wings there are six submarginal spots, black with orange rings and white centres, the apical one the largest, the one near the angle duplex.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Ké Island. One example (*Halliburton*).

Allied to nothing I know of.

Subfamily NYMPHALINÆ.

Genus KALLIMA, Westw.

Kallima chinensis, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Fore wings with the apex produced in both sexes,

as usual much more so in the female than in the male, nearest in coloration to *K. Huegeli*, Kollar, but different in colour to any Indo-Malayan species; the yellow band on fore wings is more ochreous and the blue particles with which the base and lower portions of fore wings are densely covered and with which the whole of the hind wings is more or less suffused is of a very peculiar shade of colour. The underside represents the usual varieties of the dried leaf pattern.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $4\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Omei-shan, China (*Stevens*). Five examples.

I called Mr. Leech's attention to the distinctive character of this species last November; but he has included it in the species *K. inachis* in his fine work on the Lepidoptera of China, Japan, and Corea. No doubt the genus *Kallima* has been split up into too many so-called species, but this insect is very distinctive, and I venture to say one could at a glance pick out all the examples of this species from a collection of *Kallimas*, however large it might be.

Genus NEPTIS, Fabr.

Neptis disopa, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Upperside brown-black, bands orange-red. Fore wings with a longitudinal streak from base of wing, indented above at end of cell; a subapical oblique band divided by the veins into three parts; a large discal spot with the second median veinlet running through its upper portion and a band of three smaller spots below it inwardly oblique, touching the hinder margin and merely divided by the submedian vein. Hind wings with an inner band slightly recurved and an outer band nearly even with the outer margin, both bands of about the same width; a very faint indication of a submarginal line. Underside dark ferruginous, with the longitudinal and oblique bands on fore wings ochreous, and two submarginal grey lines or thin bands. Hind wings with a thin grey band below the inner band which is nearly pure white, the outer band tinged with ochreous, and the submarginal line distinct and grey.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Omei-shan, China (*Stevens*). Two examples.

Mr. Leech, in the 'Lepidoptera of China, Japan, and Corea,' calls this insect *Neptis miah*, Moore. I have a long series of *N. miah*, which is a species apparently confined to the Indian region. This species constantly differs from *N. miah* in many respects, particularly in the character of the bands of the hind wings above, the inner and outer bands being of almost equal breadth, which is never the case in

N. miah, the outer band being very narrow, sometimes little better than a fine line.

Genus JUNONIA, Hübn.

Junonia orbitola, sp. n.

♂. Upperside: fore wings with all except the apical part deep black-brown; this colour is very uniform, very nearly pure black, and covers all the lower surface of the wing up to the submarginal line, includes the lower half of the lower submarginal ocellus, and from thence extends to the costa on the inner side of the oblique discal pale yellow band, which is very narrow and broken above the lower ocellus; the apical portion of the wing is paler brown and the upper ocellus has a broad red band encircling its lower portion, and runs up a little on the outer side along the subapical yellow spots; a red subcostal spot one third from base, a submarginal band of pale yellow lunules, double in the middle; cilia pale yellow, patched with brown. Hind wings blue, black on the abdominal area, round the two ocelli, and at the apex; a pale yellow outer margin and cilia, with three lunular black bands in the yellow portion. Underside very bright, somewhat as in *J. orthya*, the bands on fore wings and a very prominent discal broad band on hind wings bright chestnut-red; the ocelli all large and prominent.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Sapareea Island, near Celebes (*Snellen*). One example.

Nearest to *J. albicincta*, Butler.

Family Papilionidæ.

Genus CHARUS, Moore.

Charus rotalita, sp. n.

♂. Blackish brown; fore wings with the apical and outer marginal space pale between the veins and with two yellowish-white oblique subapical spots. Hind wings with a yellowish-white medial outwardly curved band, commencing with a lunular mark on the costa, then three large squarish spots divided by the veins, the centre one the largest, followed by a thin band to the abdominal margin, also divided by the veins into three pieces; a reddish-ochreous spot beneath this termination of the band, two similarly coloured submarginal lunules in the first and third interspaces; cilia of both wings black and yellowish white, the latter colour in the scallops. Underside brown; fore wings as above; hind wings with the

central band reduced to a thin lunule on the costa, followed by three small spots and some patches of blue atoms; a complete submarginal set of reddish-ochreous lunules and cilia as above.

Expanse of wings $4\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Ké Island (*Halliburton*). One example.

I do not know any near ally.

Genus MENELAIDES, Hübn.

Menelaides thessalia, sp. n.

♀. Black; head, face, collar, and tip of abdomen crimson, thorax, rest of abdomen, and both wings above pure bright black. Fore wings with whitish streaks in the interspaces from the discoidal cell to the margin, and a short broad streak in the interno-median interspace. Hind wings with a patch of white in the centre, divided into seven long spots by the discocellular and median veinlets; a small crimson streak at the bottom of the spot near the abdominal margin; a submarginal series of very large crimson lunular spots in the interspaces, decreasing in size upwards. Underside: thorax with crimson sides, abdomen with crimson bands, legs black; fore wings as above, but some short whitish streaks extend into the outer portions of the cell; hind wings as above, but the crimson spots very bright and large; tails almost non-existent, the wing being produced very slightly.

Expanse of wings $4\frac{2}{10}$ – $4\frac{8}{10}$ inches.

Ké Island (*Halliburton*). Two examples.

Above it is something like *M. polyphontes*, Boisd., without tails; it is, however, much blacker, and the white streaks do not extend into the cell. The male will probably be very similar, the sexes not varying much in this group.

HETEROCERA.

Family Drepanulidæ.

Genus DREPANA, Schrank.

Drepana berenica, sp. n.

♂. Red, tinged with grey and sparsely striated with black; plumes of antennæ grey, palpi and legs crimson; wings with but very few markings, some black dots near the costa and a few here and there over both wings; an indistinct blackish smear at end of cell in fore wings and an indistinct blackish streak upwards from the hinder margin near the

angle; cilia darker red. Underside pale pinkish grey, with a few blackish striations.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Two examples.

Allied to *D. quadripunctata*, Walker, from Sarawak.

Family Nycteolidæ.

Genus CHIONOMERA, Butler.

Chionomera quensta, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, and head ochreous red, body and wings silvery white; fore wings with ochreous-red bands, commencing on the costa at the base, throwing out an inner transverse straight band of the same width across the wing to the hinder margin; the costal band continues to the apex, where it thickens, includes a white apical spot, and then is continued rather more broadly down the outer margin to the hinder angle. Hind wings pure white without markings. Underside silvery white without markings; fore legs ochreous red above.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Johor, Malayana (*Davison*). One example.

Family Noctuidæ.

Genus CRYMODES, Guén.

Crymodes endroma, sp. n.

♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark shining pinkish chestnut-colour, orbicular and reniform pale, ringed with chestnut-red, the former nearly round, the latter large and square; antemedial and postmedial lines red-brown, the former nearly straight from hinder margin near the middle to the costa one fourth from base; postmedial line with a pale outer margin from hinder margin at two thirds to costa at three fourths, outwardly bent above the middle; immediately beyond this in one female example is a pale band or shade, but not in the other. Hind wings pale pinkish grey, unmarked; cilia dark pinkish chestnut. Underside of a uniform pale pinkish grey, shining, with indications of an outwardly curved middle line in all the wings, and with the costa and cilia of both fore and hind wings pinkish chestnut.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Sikkim (*Möwis*). Two examples.

Crymodes herchatra, sp. n.

♂. Palpi ochreous on the inner sides, covered with dark brown hairs outwardly; thorax and fore wings dark olive-brown, fore wings with an ochreous mark at the base and an ochreous patch below it; orbicular small, ringed with ochreous, reniform larger, nearly square, with bright ochreous sides; veins whitish, antemedial and postmedial lines whitish, the former upright, sinuous, and indistinct, the latter curving outwardly and slightly dentated, followed by a paler space on which are submarginal black spots, each spot containing an ochreous lunule; cilia brown and ochreous, with ochreous spots at the ends of the veins. Hind wings ochreous grey, with indications of a medial line and ochreous cilia. Underside: fore wings brown; hind wings ochreous grey, with a brown cell-spot and medial sinuous line, beyond which the wing is more or less suffused with brown; cilia of both wings ochreous, with brown patches.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Sikkim (*Möwis*). Two examples.

Genus EUPLEXIA, Steph.

Euplexia icamba, sp. n.

♂. Head and collar grey; palpi and thorax black, thorax with white stripes on each side and in the centre. Fore wings black, with broad pale olive-grey bands and patches; first basal and second antemedial with the outer margin elbowed outwardly in its middle, followed by a large elongated spot which bends obliquely down from the elbow; above this is a square orbicular with grey sides, a very large reniform (also with grey sides), and a marginal band including some black dentations below the middle and a small black patch on the margin just above the middle; cilia black, with white points at the extremities of the veins. Hind wings pale blackish grey, darker on the margin; cilia whitish, with some blackish patches. Underside grey, suffused with brown; fore wings with greyish-yellow outer marginal border; cilia of both wings black, with white spots; body and legs black, the latter with white bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Sikkim (*Möwis*). Three examples.

A pretty insect, quite distinct from any other Indian species of this genus.

Genus MINUCIA, Moore.

Minucia olista, sp. n.

♀. Cupreous brown, with a slight pinkish tinge. Fore wings with a small brown dot for the orbicular; reniform large, ear-shaped, with pale border; inner line pale sinuous, oblique, from hinder margin at one third to costa at one fifth; postmedial line composed of pale dots, nearly erect, bends slightly outwards outside the reniform; submarginal line pale, zigzag, more or less edged with brown and with two or three black marks. Hind wing blackish brown, paler towards the base; cilia of both wings ochreous. Underside grey; fore wings with a darker spot at end of cell; both wings with the outer border broadly darker.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Nanchuan, China (*Jansen*). One example.

Allied to *M. cuprea*, Moore, but quite distinct; the lines on the fore wings in that species are complete, nearly straight, and the first two meet together in the centre of the hinder margin.

Genus SYPNA, Guen.

Sypna olena, sp. n.

♂. Dark brown, inside of palpi, top of head, and thorax tinged with ochreous red. Fore wings crossed by several indistinct bands, slightly paler than the ground-colour of the wing; transverse lines deep black, first two rather close together and antemedial slightly sinuous, curving a little outwardly, and a little further apart from each other on the costa than they are on the hinder margin; a pure white dot on the reniform; orbicular ear-shaped, very large, and ringed with black; submarginal line also slightly sinuous, elbowed outwardly in the centre, nearly touching the outer margin. Hind wings with indications of a medial line; a submarginal brown line just below an indistinct discal band; marginal festoon on both wings brown, with white points, most distinct on fore wings. Underside ochreous grey, suffused with brown; fore wings with the cell brown, a large brown square mark at the end, followed by a pale spot, then a black discal sinuous band, which is continued across the centre of the hind wings, followed by a pale band, a broad black band, and a pale marginal space; the cell-spot on the hind wing is pale, ringed with brown.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Nanchuan, China (*Jansen*). Two examples.

Allied to *S. fuliginosa*, Butler, from Japan.

Genus CAREA, Walker.

Carea costiplaga, sp. n.

♀. Pinkish fawn-colour. Fore wings with a small black mark at the base on the costa, a larger black costal patch just before the middle, and a very large subapical costal black patch which is nearly square; the entire wing sparsely irrorated with very fine brown atoms. Hind wings pinkish, unmarked, paler towards the base and abdominal margin. Underside of a uniform pale pinkish colour, the subapical black costal patch on the fore wings above represented by an indistinct whitish patch.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Sibsaghor (*Cotes*). One example.

Carea moira, sp. n.

♂. Palpi pale pinkish, frons pure white, head, thorax, and fore wings dark pinkish red. Fore wings sparsely irrorated with very fine brown atoms, a brown point at end of cell, antemedial and postmedial pale brown, slightly sinuous, transverse lines, which widen a little towards the costa; an indistinct submarginal pale brown band; cilia marked with pure white. Hind wings paler and more pinkish, palest towards base and abdominal margin. Underside: fore wings pinkish, whitish at the base; hind wings whitish, with pinkish apical and outer marginal borders.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ — $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Selangor and Singapore (*Davison*). Three examples.

Allied to *C. obsolescens*, Moore.

Carea ocyra, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings brown-pink, dark and bright. Fore wings with a central band of white scales, an indistinct discal band or shade of dark brown-pink, and a submarginal slightly sinuous thin band of white scales, ending in a small white smear at the apex. Hind wings pinkish grey, paling inwardly, and nearly white at the base; abdomen pinkish grey, with white segmental bands. Underside: fore wings suffused with dark pinkish; a white subcostal streak from the base, a white apical patch, and the basal portions of the hinder marginal space whitish; hind wings pinkish outwardly, pale on the inner portions; cilia of both wings dark; body and legs nearly white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Three examples.

Genus DINUMMA, Walker.

Dinumma vexilla, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings chocolate-red, thorax with a grey band in front. Fore wings with indistinct antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal transverse sinuous lines, also subbasal and medial bands of white scales; a patch of white on the outer margin at the hinder angle, and in some specimens white dots on parts of the wings; the white markings, however, vary much in different examples of both sexes, some being without the basal medial bands and some without any white at all. Hind wings and abdomen brown, unmarked, with pinkish cilia. Underside pinkish grey, base of wings whitish; costa of fore wings pale, with some brown marks; hind wings with a submarginal brownish band, which is sometimes obsolete; cilia of fore wings white at the angle and spotted with white on the upper portion of the wing.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Thirteen examples.

A very variable species.

Dinumma villiana, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings blackish brown. Fore wings crossed by an antemedial sinuous black band, composed of two black sinuous lines inwardly edged with grey atoms; orbicular a black dot edged with grey atoms, reniform large, black-lined, edged with grey; discal band of the same pattern as the inner band, but edged with grey on the outer sides of the lines; submarginal band zigzag, composed of grey atoms shaded with deep black on the inner side; marginal points black. Hind wings and abdomen reddish brown; cilia ochreous grey. Underside pale ochreous brown; costa of fore wings yellowish; indications of a brown discal band across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Six examples.

Genus PLATYJA, Hübn.

Platyja ciacula, sp. n.

♂. Dark brown, slightly pink-tinged. Fore wings irrorated with grey atoms, crossed by an antemedial, nearly upright, pinkish-grey line, edged with brown; orbicular rather large, round, blackish brown, edged with pale pinkish

grey; reniform very large, ear-shaped, blackish brown, edged with pinkish grey; a pinkish-grey line from middle of hinder margin to inner edge of the reniform, along the bottom of which it runs, then downwards, turns sharp round near the angle, includes two ochreous spots, runs up the disk towards the apex, then angled sharply in on to the costa, this portion of the line being the inner margin to a large black subapical patch. Hind wings with a submarginal pale sinuous line, brown-bordered, which extends from anal angle towards the apex; the outer portion of the wing thickly irrorated with grey, the inner portion clear and paler in colour. Underside of a uniform pale brown; both wings crossed by a discal line of white dots; legs with ochreous and black hairs.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Port Blair, Andamans (*Wimberley*). One example.

Genus GYRTONA, Walker.

Gyrtona yucca, sp. n.

♂. Palpi brown, with white hairs and white tips; frons white, with brown specks; body and fore wings chocolate-brown, speckled with white. Fore wings with three whitish bands, subbasal, postmedial, and submarginal; these bands are traversed by several brown thin sinuous lines—the first has a deep black oblique streak on its outer side, the second has a very deep black-marked sinuous line in its centre, and the last is outwardly black-edged; there are several other black points and marks on the wing, black marginal lunules, and grey interlined cilia. Hind wings brown, with white cilia. Underside brown, with three white points on costa of fore wings near apex; body and legs whitish.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Two examples.

Allied to *G. hylusalis*, Walker.

Gyrtona xista, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, and frons black; body and fore wings grey. Fore wings with a black mark on costa at base, a stripe just before middle, and a black subapical smear; the wing crossed by several nearly upright, slightly sinuous, equidistant brown lines—first subbasal, single, second before the middle, double, third in the middle, single, curves slightly outwards, fourth discal, double; a black submarginal straight band; a grey dentated line with black points very near the margin; marginal line black; cilia grey, interlined. Hind wings and

abdomen grey, wing semihyaline, with a broad black marginal border; cilia white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Singapore (*Davison*). Eight examples.

Genus MARMORINIA, Guen.

Marmorinia tipula, sp. n.

♂. Brown, irrorated with very minute grey atoms. Fore wings with two outwardly curved sinuous brown lines, antemedial and postmedial, rather close together, the latter angled in on to the costa, the line from angle to costa being white and the inner border of a grey costal patch; a brown indistinct transverse fascia between the lines, nearest to the outer one; three subapical costal white dots. Hind wings with the costal space pale and with indications of two central transverse lines. Underside paler than upperside, with faint indications of the two central lines on both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Koni, Shan States, Sept. 1888 (*Manders*). Two examples.

Allied to *M. obscurata*, Butler.

Family Geometridæ.

Genus EUSCHEMA, Hübn.

Euschema selangora, sp. n.

♂. Colour as in *E. militaris*; thorax with a similar band. Fore wings with similar basal bands and spots, except that the hinder band is absent; in one example there is a slight indication of it at the base; the black apical half of the wing with the spots smaller. Hind wing without the spot at the end of the cell, the inner spot also absent; marginal band as in *E. militaris*; discal band absent, merely indicated by a black lunular mark towards its upper end.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Selangor, Malayana (*Davison*). Two examples.

The type specimens in my collection will all be presented to the British Museum as usual.